

Overview

- Current process management at LMATM
 - The LMATM Business Process System
 - Process tailoring and program baselines
 - Process improvement.
- Lessons learned
 - Problems and issues.
- Work in progress
 - Improved process structures.
- Future directions
 - Web process navigation.

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Process at LMATM

- LMATM is CMM Software level 4, CMM Systems Engineering level 3, and ISO 9000 compliant.
- Transition to ISO 9001:2000 and CMMI level 3 is in progress.
- The LMATM Business Process System (BPS) is our repository of processes, encompassing all LMATM activities, and covering administration, finance, business development etc., as well as engineering and operations.
- LMATM has a serious commitment to process compliance and process improvement at all levels of management.

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Motivation

- Explicit, clear processes support staff by helping them know what they are supposed to be doing.
- Processes are our "corporate memory" for progressively improving practices.
- Auditable conformance of program work to ISO/CMM compliant processes is required to maintain our ISO/ CMM certifications/assessments - a business need.
- Standard processes allow easier re-deployment of staff to new programs as business circumstances change, and help support operation of "virtual teams" spanning multiple locations.

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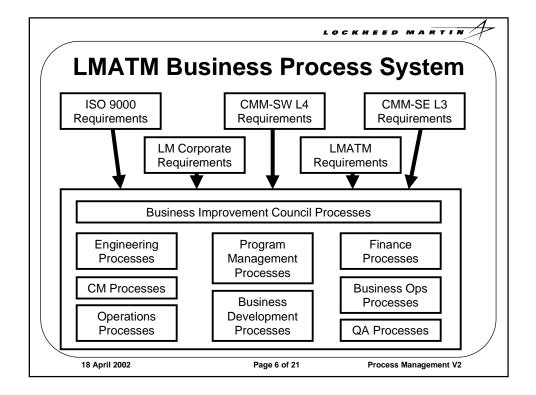
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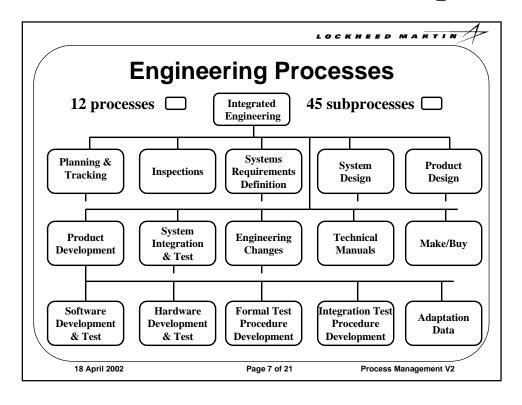
LMATM Business Process System

- BPS is a structured collection of ISO/CMM compliant processes. The collection:
 - Includes ~200 standard processes (many in multiple versions), plus tailored program processes
 - Is subject to continuous audit, maintenance and improvement
 - Applies to all geographic locations within LMATM
 - Is accessible to all program personnel on the LMATM intranet via a web interface.
 - Is maintained under full configuration management.
- Processes are owned and managed/improved by functional areas (e.g., Engineering, QA, Operations...)
 - Business Improvement Council processes define common management/control/improvement policies
 - Functional area ownership supports buy-in and commitment, and avoids a central SEPG bottleneck.

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What is a process?

- A document defining the activities required to perform a task (typically 10 15 pages for LMATM engineering).
- May be supplemented by more detailed department level or desk procedures.

R-4 Develop Unit Test Cases

The developer shall create and document one or more unit-test cases (procedures) for each new software unit or, if necessary, modified/additional test cases for each modified software unit, that, when executed:

- Will perform a comprehensive functional test of the software unit.
- Meet the Statement coverage requirement by ensuring that every code statement is exercised at least once.
- Meet the decision coverage requirement by ensuring that every decision has a true and false value at least once.

Note: Additional levels of coverage, e.g., Condition coverage, may be required by the contractual or other conditions of a specific program.

R-5 Review Test Cases

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Tailoring Program Processes

- A tailored process adds program-specific details to a standard process, or supplements the standard process with additional program-specific requirements.
- A tailored process maintains compliance with the BPS requirements (LMATM, ISO, SEI CMM) for the corresponding standard process if it does not, a waiver is required.
- Typically, a tailored process supplements a standard process, and the two must be read in conjunction.

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Program Process Baselines

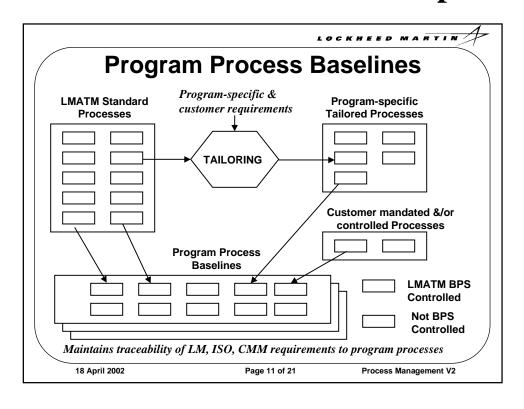
- A program process baseline is a collection of processes covering all program activities.
- The engineering process baseline for a new program includes:
 - applicable standard processes from the current standard engineering process baseline
 - tailored processes to meet program specific needs
 - (occasionally) customer mandated and/or controlled processes.
- All program performance (work conducted as part of the program) must be in accord with the process baseline, unless a deviation or a waiver is approved.

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Process Change and Improvement

- Processes and their performance are subject to continuous review by users, managers and technical leads, program process leads, and independent QA, any of whom may initiate a process change.
- Process change is managed by functional area Process Control Boards, following their defined processes.
- Completed, approved standard engineering process changes are released to the standard process baseline, and adopted into program process baselines following a program-specific schedule (updates every ~3 month).
- Changes to tailored program processes are adopted into the program baseline immediately on completion and approval.

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Lessons Learned (1)

- Significant process improvement is rare: most process change is maintenance:
 - The majority of process changes are corrective maintenance consistency maintenance, fixing minor problems identified through use on specific programs, etc. - or minor optimizations
 - Repetitive maintenance introduces complexity and inconsistency, and makes improvement harder.
- Mechanisms are needed to drive systematic improvement efforts:
 - Systematic improvement of a mature process system is difficult and expensive; incremental approaches are essential.
 - "External" drivers, e.g., CMMI transition, corporate "lean process" cost takeout initiatives, can be exploited to initiate improvement efforts.
 - Process change metrics may help to identify priority candidates for process improvements.

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Lessons Learned (2)

- Process systems are systems too:
 - Managing multiple versions and variants of many processes and configurations (process baselines) built from them, while maintaining traceability to source standards, is hard
 - Full-scale systems engineering and configuration management approaches are needed.
- The needs of user support and standards compliance need to be balanced:
 - Process users want to know what they are supposed to do next.
 - Process engineers and QA (sometimes) believe that the purpose of a process is to generate objective evidence of ISO compliance.

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Lessons Learned (3)

- Picking the right level of process detail is critical:
 - Processes should specify "what", not "how", but need to be sufficiently specific to provide useful guidance
 - Over detailed processes are hard to use and maintain, and may force unnecessary tailoring or waivers.
- Process structure and format matter:
 - Process structure and format strongly influence how easy it is to use, maintain, and improve processes
 - Purely textual processes, which mix requirements with guidance, and define process flow implicitly, make use, maintenance, and improvement harder than necessary.

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Work in Progress - Revised Process Structure

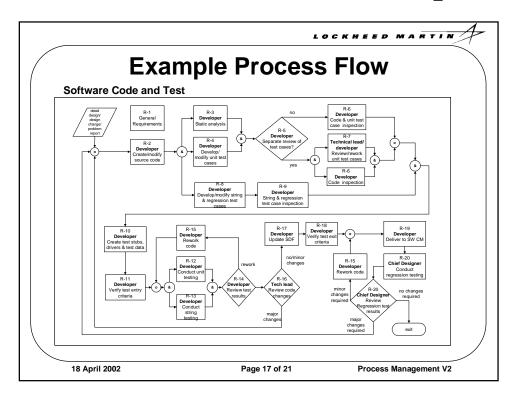
- Objectives:
 - Improve the clarity and readability of processes.
 - Support process users by clearly and concisely defining what they need to do.
 - Simplify process modification and tailoring.
 - Facilitate process improvement.
 - Simplify the maintenance of traceability between processes and ISO, CMM, etc. requirements.

• Approach:

- Define the order of process steps with a flowchart (extended data flow notation).
- Provide a concise definition of mandatory requirements for each step shown on the flowchart in the form of "shalls".
- Separate non-mandatory guidance material into an independent section, cross-referenced to the mandatory step requirements.

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Example Process Step Requirement

R-4 Develop Unit Test Cases

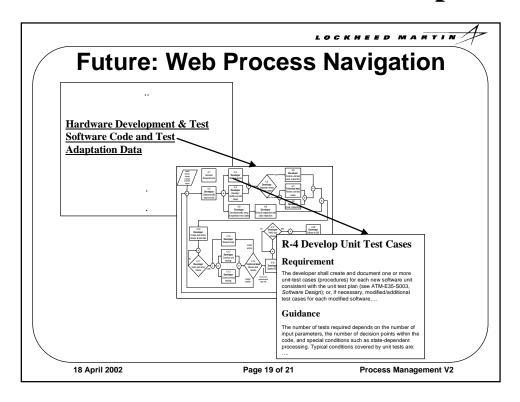
For guidance, see G-4

The developer shall create and document one or more unit-test cases (procedures) for each new software unit consistent with the unit test plan (see ATM-E35-S003, Software Design); or, if necessary, modified/additional test cases for each modified software unit, that, when executed:

- Will perform a comprehensive functional test of the software unit.
- Meet the Statement coverage requirement by ensuring that every code statement is exercised at least once.
- Meet the decision coverage requirement by ensuring that every decision has a true and false value at least once.

Note: Additional levels of coverage, e.g., Condition coverage, may be required for some or all of the code by the contractual or other conditions of a specific program.

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Web Navigation Approach

- Maintain all versions and variants of process components (flowcharts, process step requirements, guidance sections, etc.) in a CM database.
 - A particular version of a given process is defined by an appropriate configuration of process components
 - A tailored process is a configuration incorporating programspecific variants of some components.
- Use active server pages to generate required views of processes (e.g., a navigable view, a printable view) from a database configuration.

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Summary

- LMATM has a mature ISO/CMM compliant process system, governing all LMATM program activities.
- Functional area process ownership facilitates process commitment; organizational management policies ensure overall integrity.
- We are exploiting lessons learned to drive incremental improvements in the process system.
- Future improvements will build on currently available technology to further improve process usability and maintainability.

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